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BLACKBURN
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR 1962

R.C. WEBSTER

Medical Officer of Health

G.R. WHITE

Public Health Inspector.
Meat and Food Inspector.
Building Surveyor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1962

Chairman of the Council:

J.W. Brewer Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

W. Kelsall Esq.

Chairman of the Health Committee:

J.W. Brewer Esq.

Councillors:

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Councillor</u>
Balderstone	W. KELSALL ESQ.
Billington	A.A. JACKSON ESQ. G.L. NICKSON ESQ. MRS. M. NOBLETT.
Clayton-le-Dale	J.H. AINSWORTH ESQ., C.C.
Dinckley	J.W. BREWER ESQ.
Eccleshill	R. WIGGANS ESQ.
Livesey	A.C. FAWCETT ESQ. (Deceased) F. RIDING ESQ. J. TARBUCK ESQ.
Mellor.....	MRS. M.S. HAYTHORNWHITE.
Osbaldeston	J. CRAVEN ESQ.
Pleasington	B.R. DUCKWORTH ESQ., M.A.
Ramsgreave	G. HAWORTH ESQ., J.P.
Salesbury	W.H. WIDDERS ESQ.
Tockholes	I. RHODES ESQ.
Wilpshire	H.D. WINTER ESQ.
Yate & Pickup Bank	J.B. WINDER ESQ.

Medical Officer of Health:

R.C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector and Building Surveyor:

G.R. WHITE, M.A.P.H.I.

Divisional Health Office,
19 St. James' Street,
Accrington.

August, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report for 1962.

The population of the district continues to increase at a substantial rate.

During the year, with the exception of the expected prevalence of measles and the continued occurrence of cases of dysentery, almost all of which were institutional, infectious diseases presented no problem.

It is gratifying to note that the long standing supply of water to Tockholes is about to be solved and it is also pleasing to record that the provision of Clinics for the area is being attended to.

It will be seen that a substantial amount of new housing is going on and that the district has not the housing difficulties which more urban areas still feel acutely.

It will be seen that considerable changes have been made in the arrangements for sewage disposal.

I regret to record that three schools still have no proper drainage. I endorse the remarks of the Public Health Inspector on this point.

I thank the Council for their consideration throughout the year and my fellow Officials, particularly the Clerk of the Council and the Senior Public Health Inspector for their ready co-operation at all times.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

R. C. WEBSTER

Medical Officer of Health
Blackburn Rural District

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	19,469
Rateable Value (31st March, 1962)	£168,226
Estimated Product of 1d. Rate.	£660
Population, Census 1961.	15,051
Resident Population, mid-1962. (Registrar-General's Estimate)	15,630
Death rate per 1,000 of the Population	13.2
Birth rate per 1,000 of the Population	16.3

The 14 villages in the Rural District of Blackburn are situated in either the fertile valley of the Ribble to the north or in the bleak moorland areas to the south of the district. Most of this area is given over to pasture and meadow-land, with some 360 farms devoted entirely to stock-raising and the production of milk. In addition to agricultural employment there are 14 factories in the area engaged in cotton weaving, paper making and glazed earthenware manufacture.

In the post-war years, the Council has developed Housing Estates in parishes where industrial employment is available. Water mains, Sewers and Sewage Works have been extended and improved to serve these Estates, also to provide for private development and to ensure the most modern amenities for present and future residents of the district. In consequence of this progress the use of land for housing development is increasing, the population of the district has increased 13.4% in the last 10 years and the rate now exceeds 3.2% per year.

Vital Statistics

Much of the population of the district is made up of retired persons which explains the lower birth rate (16.3 per 1,000 live births) as compared with England and Wales (18.0 per 1,000 live births). The same circumstances reveal a death-rate (13.2 per 1,000 population) in excess of that for England and Wales (11.9 per 1,000 population).

The main causes of death were heart disease, cancer and vascular disease of the nervous system. There were 8 deaths from cancer of the lung or bronchus.

Infectious Diseases

There were 168 cases of infectious disease (including 5 cases of tuberculosis) notified during the year. The largest numbers were of measles (39%) and dysentery (54%) - (most of which were institutional).

Of the 5 new cases of tuberculosis, 4 were pulmonary (3 males, 1 female). At the end of December there were 63 cases on the register as compared with 60 for 1961.

Housing

328 houses have been erected by the Council and 907 by private enterprise since the end of the war. An examination of the applications for Council Houses reveals that the Housing Programme has caught up with most priority cases.

Water Supplies

The Public Health Inspector points out that in 12 parishes most of the houses have a piped supply of water whereas two parishes which are sparsely populated and undulating country have no mains supply. The Fylde Water Board have agreed to provide a piped supply of water to the Parish of Tockholes and it is anticipated that this scheme will be completed in 1963. The Council have entered into a Guarantee Agreement with the Board in respect of this supply.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47 of this Act.

Local Health Services.

The Public Health Services provided by the Lancashire County Council are controlled locally by Divisional Health Committees composed of local representatives. Blackburn Rural District lies in Health Division No. 5, and the office of the Medical Officer of Health is undertaken together with that of Divisional Medical Officer, who operates both the County Council's Public Health and School Medical Service.

The Nursing Staff includes Health Visitors, School Nurses, Midwives and District Nurses. The provision of Clinics for a rural area, with a scattered population, presents special difficulties but consideration is being given to make provision for the increasing housing development. Four of the parishes have Child Welfare Clinics and a further two Clinics are contemplated. Specialist Clinics are available in adjacent urban areas.

Ambulance Services

The area is adequately covered by ambulances from Great Harwood, Darwen and Blackburn.

Child Welfare Clinics

Clinics at which mothers may attend with their children for medical examination and for the purchase of infant welfare foods, are held as follows:-

Tockholes (Chapel)	Alternate Tuesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Feniscowles (Mission Hall)	Tuesday Afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Mellor (Baptist Church Hall)	Alternate Wednesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Whalley (Methodist School)	Monday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Darwen (Civic Health Centre, Union Street)	Monday and Thursday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)

Specialist Treatment

Facilities are available for Specialist examination and treatment of children suffering from eye defects, diseases of ear, nose and throat, orthopaedic defects, for treatment by artificial sunlight or child guidance. Children are first seen at Child Welfare or Minor Ailment Clinics or at School Medical Inspections and the appropriate arrangements are made.

Midwives

The Midwives serving the area are as follows:-

Miss F.I. Grundy, District Nurses' Home, Branch Road, Mellor.	Mellor 313
Miss M.I. Lytle, 19, Calder Avenue, Billington.	Whalley 3113
District Nurses' Home, 58/62, Bolton Road, Darwen.	Darwen 1352

Home Nursing

Miss Grundy and Miss Lytle also act as District Nurses and the parish of Livesey (including Cherry Tree and Feniscowles) is served by Miss E. Blundell, 10, Jersey Street, Livesey, Blackburn. Blackburn 49415.

Care of the Aged

There are 6 homes in the No. 5 Lancashire County Council Health Division which provide residential accommodation for aged persons, 2 of which are in the Blackburn Rural District, i.e.

"Glendene", Wilpshire	-	accommodation 21 women.
"Warren Holt", Wilpshire	-	" 26 men and women.

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VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962 (CONTD.)

	<u>Blackburn</u> <u>R.D.C.</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Live birth rates per 1,000 estimated population		
Crude Rate	14.8	
Adjusted Rate	16.3	18.0
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	8.5	18.1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	NIL	0.35
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	30.2	21.4
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	21.6	15.1
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	21.6	
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	29.9	

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>All Causes</u>	104	100	204
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	-
2. Other Tuberculous diseases	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	4	-	4
11. " " lung	7	1	8
12. " " breast	-	1	1
13. " " uterus	-	4	4
14. " " others	6	9	15
15. Leukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Lesions of nervous system	11	17	28
18. Coronary disease, Angina	26	12	38
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	5
20. Other heart diseases	8	21	29
21. Other circulatory diseases	2	2	4
22. Influenza	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	9	10	19
24. Bronchitis	6	1	7
25. Other respiratory diseases	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	-	2
32. Other diseases	13	11	24
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
34. All other accidents	-	3	3
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide	-	-	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962

<u>Disease</u>	Total cases at all ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Age Unknown
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Measles	66	3	6	4	5	9	24	6	9	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	91	1	3	2	-	2	9	28	29	17	-
(9) Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	163	4	9	6	5	11	37	35	38	18	-

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Resp.</u>		<u>Non-Resp.</u>		<u>Resp.</u>		<u>Non-Resp.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

New Housing

Local Authority Houses

Position at 1st January, 1962.

Pre-War - 80

Post-War - 328

Post-War Housing programme, Total Proposed Houses: 346

Houses erected by Local Authority during 1962: 22

Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of 1962: Nil.

Houses erected by private enterprise:

Post-War to January, 1962: 907

Completed during 1962: 272

42 Wellington Street,
(St. John's),
BLACKBURN.

August, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fourteenth Annual Report which covers the work in the Health Department during the year 1962.

The population of the area continues to increase and the spate of new building has not slackened. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the Council are keeping abreast of the demands made by an increasing population and are looking ahead so as to provide water supplies, scavenging and sewerage facilities to areas where improvements in amenities and environmental hygiene have been lacking.

There is no great demand for Council Houses in the area but the need for more accommodation for aged persons is quite evident from the applications received.

The routine duties of my assistant and myself in respect of inspections of food, food shops and sampling have been continued with gratifying results, for no serious conditions were found.

I have commented in some of the sections in the following pages, which also serves as an excellent record of the activities of the Council.

My thanks are due to Members of the Council and in particular to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and to the Clerk of the Council and Medical Officer for their guidance and co-operation. I have also to thank the members of my staff and workmen for their loyalty and energy which has made this report possible.

Yours faithfully,

G. R. WHITE

Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

The number of inhabited houses in the area is 4,723,

4,227 (89.5%) being supplied by public mains.

496 (10.5%) served by private spring supplies.

Of the above-mentioned, approximately 236 have no internal piped supplies. The Parish of Tockholes, with 140 houses and Pickup Bank (excluding Belthorn) with 80 houses, are entirely dependent on spring supplies.

During the year, the Fylde Water Board submitted a Scheme for the supply of water to part of the Parish of Livesey and most of the Parish of Tockholes. The Council approved the proposals and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government gave permission for the Scheme to be put in hand. It is expected that the work will be completed before the end of 1963. The only properties then without a public mains supply would be isolated cottages or farms with the exception of small localities at Clayton-le-Dale (Pyethorn Water Supply), Mellor (Woodfold Estate Water Supply), Pleasington (Woodcock Hill Area) and Pickup Bank (80 houses).

The Fylde Water Board is the statutory water undertaking for the whole of the Rural District. The Board has, since taking over certain local water supplies in the County area, commenced large-scale alterations and extensions to their undertaking so as to improve the quality and quantity of the water supplies.

Routine sampling of water from public mains is normally carried out by the Public Health Department, in addition to those taken by the Water Board, and occasional checks are made of wells supplying private dwellings. During the year, three samples from public mains were submitted for bacteriological analysis; the samples were satisfactory. Eight samples from private supplies were also taken and found to be satisfactory.

Following a complaint from a resident in the area, one sample was submitted to the County Analyst for chemical examination. A satisfactory report on this sample was given.

Drainage and Sewerage

Details of the methods of drainage and sewage disposal for the various Parishes in the area are as follows:-

Billington Sewage Works - These works were constructed post-war and the method of treatment adopted is by preliminary sedimentation and sprinkler filtration. The works serve the Parishes of Billington (including Langho), part of Salesbury (including Copster Green) and part of Wilpshire. The works were brought into operation in 1958 but, following extensive development in the areas served by these works, the designed capacity of the works is nearing saturation. Consideration is being given to the doubling up of the present capacity.

Wilpshire Sewage Works - These works have been in operation for many years and serve the Parishes of Wilpshire, Ramsgreave and Clayton-le-Dale. The method of treatment of the sewage is by preliminary sedimentation and sprinkler filtration. The Council's Consultant Engineer has in hand the preparation of a Scheme to modernize the works and carry out sewerage extensions.

Pleasington Sewage Works - These works serve the Parishes of Pleasington and Livesey (Cherry Tree and Feniscowles) and the method of treatment is by land irrigation. The Council have agreed to carry out the provision of Relief Sewers where necessary in these Parishes and to abandon the works and pump the sewage effluent into the Blackburn Corporation's sewers. The Council have already in hand Stage I of this Scheme where their sewers can gravitate into the new Blackburn Corporation Trunk Sewer. Stage II, where pumping is necessary, will be undertaken as soon as the Corporation are in a position to accept the additional sewage effluent.

Mellor Sewerage Scheme - In 1960 the Council abandoned the Mellor Sewage Works and redesigned the sewerage system so that all the sewage from the Parish of Mellor and that part of Balderstone in the area of Mellor Brook is connected to the Blackburn Corporation Trunk Sewer.

Eccleshill - The Sewers from the Parish of Eccleshill discharge into the Darwen Corporation Works at Lower Eccleshill.

Sewage Pumping Stations

The Council have Pumping Stations at Billington, Mellor Brook and Eccleshill together with Ejector Stations to serve properties in Wilpshire and Copster Green.

Sewer Extensions

During the year 1962 the following Schemes were put in hand:-

- (1) Barker Lane Mellor/Ramsgreave Sewerage Scheme - The construction of a sewer to serve 77 houses in Barker Lane with a connection to the Blackburn Corporation's Sewer via the Corporation Pumping Station.
- (2) Langho Relief Sewer - The six-inch Sewer serving the Langho area became overloaded because of extensive housing development. In order to alleviate this surcharge on the sewerage system and to provide for proposed housing development, it was necessary to construct a relief sewer. It is expected that it will be completed during the summer of 1963.

Future Capital Projects

The Council has requested its Consultant Engineer to submit further Sewerage Schemes, the estimated costs of which are as follows:-

	£
Ribblesdale Avenue Relief Sewer	8,700
Modernization of Sewage Works and Relief Sewers for Wilpshire and Clayton-le-Dale	35,000 (Provisional figure)
Livesey-Pleasington Sewerage Scheme	47,000
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works for Commons Lane area of Balderstone and Osbaldeston	20,000 (Provisional figure)
Enlargement of the Billington Sewage Works	30,000 (Provisional figure)
Tockholes Sewerage Scheme	35,000 (Provisional figure)
Current Sewerage Schemes	43,675 (In progress)

Public Cleansing Service

General Comments

Apart from isolated cottages, the whole of the district is scavenged by direct labour and during 1962 it was possible to maintain a regular weekly collection of house refuse. In the Parishes of Balderstone and Osbaldeston where housing is scattered over a large rural area, the collection of house refuse is limited to once per fortnight.

Although weather conditions were not good during the year, there were no extreme conditions, and there was little staff shortage from sickness. It is, however, still difficult to recruit labour because of higher wages obtainable in private industry.

Workmen are provided with three sets of overalls each year and they are also issued with donkey jackets and waterproofs for inclement weather.

Refuse Collection

The Council operate Dennis Refuse vehicles designed especially for municipal work. The number of narrow back streets in the district necessitates vehicles of short-wheeled base, and up to 1960, side-loaders had to be used. During 1960, a Compression Vehicle of 8-12 cu. yd. capacity was purchased with a view to increasing the capacity of load, and a consequent reduction in mileage. When this vehicle was first purchased, considerable trouble was experienced with the hydraulic system. I am still not satisfied that this is the ideal vehicle for the job as the need for repeated operation of the hydraulically-operated ramp

prevents the driver from assisting with the emptying of dustbins.

As there are a number of large private housing estates being developed in the area, it may be practicable to operate a much bigger vehicle and this will be borne in mind when a refuse wagon is next replaced.

The department operates:-

- 1 8 cu. yd. Dennis Refuse Side-Loader
- 1 10 cu. yd. Dennis Refuse Side-Loader (with double cab)
- 1 8-12 cu. yd. Compressor on a Dennis chassis
- 1 Cesspool Emptier on a Dennis chassis
- 1 Fordson 3-ton Truck.

The Council have 2 Contracts with farmers for the collection of refuse from 75 isolated cottages. The access roads to these dwellings are so bad that they are only traversible by farm tractors.

Refuse Disposal

There are 3 refuse tips in use in the area, and a system of semi-controlled tipping is in operation. The term 'semi-controlled' is used because the supply of soil for adequate covering is almost unobtainable in this locality. Daily covering of refuse tips was previously effected by the use of furnace clinker from local factories, but, owing to change-over from coal to oil, there is now only one factory where limited supplies only can be obtained.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal

During the year there was a reduction of only 8 pail closets arising from conversion schemes. The Council still collects nightsoil from 369 cottages scattered over the district. The Barker Lane Sewage Scheme which should be completed in 1963 will reduce this figure to below 300.

The Dennis Cesspool Emptier, with nightsoil attachment, has been in use for 9 years and continues to give excellent service. The pail closets are emptied during the day and the contents disposed of through sewer manholes.

Emptying of Cesspools

There are a few hundred cesspools and septic tanks in the area, but only a few receive regular attention by householders. The Council undertake the emptying of these tanks at a charge of £2 for 600 gallons with a further charge of £1 for each additional load. In order to encourage householders to enter into contracts with the Council to provide a yearly service, the work is undertaken by agreement at 30/-d. per tank per year. 113 persons made requests for this service in 1962.

Salvaged Materials

The quantity of salvage reclaimed remains at a figure of about 300 tons per year, the total amount collected being governed by the amount which can be kept separate on the refuse vehicles. Most of the paper and rags are separated by the workmen, but if householders would keep all their salvage separate, the amount

collected would be much greater.

The amount of salvage reclaimed by this Council is far greater per head of population than many other larger Authorities. The average collection of waste paper for rural authorities which do salvage this material is 6 tons per 1,000 population and the figure for Blackburn Rural District is 12.7 tons.

The total revenue from the sale of salvage fell during the year by £94 to £1,969.

Provision of Dustbins

The Council has not instituted a municipal dustbin scheme. Such a scheme could be provided at a cost of about a penny rate and would give a more hygienic and easier service to operate. Galvanised dustbins of a heavy pattern are purchased by the Council for re-sale to owners and householders in the area.

Rodent Control

A Rodent Operative is employed in the search for rats and the treatment of infestations found. In order to encourage the notification of rat infestation by owners or occupiers of private dwellings the Council provides a free service. A charge covering the whole of the cost, plus 20% for administration purposes, is made for the work done at business premises.

A few Rodent Contracts are in force for treatment of farm premises but during the early part of the year the Council were without the service of a Rodent Operative.

The manholes on the Council's sewers are test baited for rats twice per year and where baits are taken, sewer treatment follows. As in previous years the only locality where sewers are infested is Cherry Tree, but the infestation is only slight and treatment is continued until there is a cessation of bait takes. The infestation at Cherry Tree is due to old sewers, culverts, industrial establishments and the proximity of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal.

Caravan Sites

There are two sites licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and both are used as holiday sites. One site provides for 50 caravans and the other site for 28 caravans. Three weekend huts were re-licensed under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The caravan sites in the area are required to comply with certain standards recommended under the Model Conditions for Site Licences.

Sanitary Accommodation at Schools

There are 12 schools in the area. Eleven of these have a public mains supply of water, yet 3 schools have no proper drainage and are served by pail closets. One of these schools is adjacent to the sewer but the work is shelved each year on account of a proposed new school which appears to be as far off as ever. There is a real need for the improvement of washing and dining facilities at most schools in the area, and progress in implementing recommendations is slow.

It is essential that this accommodation is as near perfection as possible, as it is during school life that a child can be trained and guided in the forming of good habits.

Smoke Abatement

There are 12 factory chimneys in the area and 11 observations were taken during the year. At one Cotton Mill, where machinery had previously been driven by steam, and a change-over to electricity had been made, frequent complaints were received about smoke nuisances. Although adjustments had been made by reducing the furnace grate, in order to cater for the reduced demand of steam, the nuisance continued. It was only when the Council decided to consider the making of a Smoke Control Order on houses nearby, that the management installed new plant which would operate without nuisance.

The types of firing at the 12 factories are as follows:-

Hand Firing	Nil
Mechanical stokers	6 (3 of these premises are vacant)
Oil firing	6

Smoke Control Orders

The Council sought, and obtained, the approval of the Ministry to make a survey of 413 houses at Feniscowles with a view to making 'Smoke Control Order No. 1'. This survey commenced at the end of the year and covers an area adjacent to the boundary of the County Borough. It is intended to follow up with a second Order to cover Cherry Tree and the rest of Feniscowles village.

Petroleum Regulations

There are 78 underground tanks in the area which are licensed by the Council for the storage of petrol. The Council have accepted the model code of practice for licensing conditions and require the testing of tanks at the expiration of 20, 25, 30, 32, 34 etc. years from installation. Already a number of tanks have been found to be defective and have been filled with water.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Sampling

Five samples of milk were taken from retailers in the area and all were found to be satisfactory. Reports were received from the Public Health Laboratory that samples of milk obtained by the County Officers from retailers of designated milks and submitted for biological examination were found to contain brucella organisms.

At one farm where 13 cows out of a herd of 27 were found to be giving infected milk, a Notice under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations was served on the owner requiring him to pasteurize all milk produced on the farm. This notice was in force from February to September when all infected cows had been removed from the herd.

A total of 314 individual cow samples were collected from farms and 36 cows

were found to be giving infected milk. A few of these cows were sold for beef but the remainder were segregated from other stock and the milk sent for pasteurization. It was found that compliance with these conditions was a hindrance to producer-retailers and in some cases the cost was high. The result was that the farmers disposed of the cows giving infected milk in the open market, quite legitimately, and so increased the danger of the spread of infection to other herds.

Ice-Cream

There are 33 retailers' premises on the Council's register. In all cases the ice-cream is wrapped and only 6 different makes are retailed.

Meat Inspection

All animals slaughtered for human consumption are inspected. Most of these were killed at a slaughterhouse which is attached to the farm buildings of an Institution within the district.

Other Food Preparing Premises

Priority of inspection has always been given to the preparation and handling of meat, ice-cream and milk.

The number of food premises, by type of business, in the district was:-

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	40
Greengrocers (including those selling wet fish)	2
Fishmongers	-
Meat shops	7
Bakers	4
Fried Fish Shops	2
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery etc.	4
Licensed premises, Canteens, Cafes, etc.	40

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING
THE YEAR IN CONNECTION WITH SANITARY
AND OTHER WORK.

Inspections under the Public Health Act	120
Inspections under the Housing Acts	285
Inspections in connection with Housing Grants	76
Inspections and re-visits to Moveable Dwellings	14
Visits to Infectious Disease Cases	14
Rooms Disinfected	1
Inspection of Dairies and Milk Sampling	72
Inspections of Slaughterhouses	7
Inspections of Meat Shops	33
Inspections of Bakehouses	8
Inspections of Provision Shops	23
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	2
Inspections of Ice-cream Premises	27
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	25
Inspections of Licensed Premises	6
Inspections of Factories (other than Bakehouses)	76
Inspections of Schools	12
Inspections in connection with School Meals Service	4
Inspections in connection with Scavenging Schemes	582
Inspections of drains	214
Inspections in connection with Water Supplies	15
Inspections under Petroleum Acts	41
Inspections in connection with Rodent Control	143
Smoke Observations	11
Inspections under Pet Animals Act	2
Inspections under Waste Foods Order	11
Miscellaneous Inspections	81
	<hr/>
Total	1,905
Inspections by Public Health Inspectors	
a. Building Byelaw Visits	1,236
b. Council House Maintenance	494
	<hr/>
	1,730

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

The following table represents inspections carried out at the Brockhall Hospital Farm. The slaughterhouse was closed down in April and will not be used again.

	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	6	22	25	5
Number inspected	6	22	25	5

All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	2
Percentage diseased other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	33%	4.5%	4.0%	40%

Tuberculosis Only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-

Cysticercosis

No evidence found

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts):	105
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose:	214
(c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit:	71
(2) Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	94

2. Houses Demolished:-

In Clearance Areas:	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
	<u>Demolished</u>	<u>Persons.</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation:	-		
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-		
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957.	-		
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957.	2	2	2
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-		
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	-		
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-		

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

	<u>Number</u>		
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957:	1	5	1
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957:	-		
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-		

4. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied:-

	<u>By Owner.</u>	<u>By Local Authority.</u>
(1) After informal action by Local Authority		-
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts.	23	-
(b) Sections 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-

HOUSING ACT, 1957 - SECTION 2

UNFIT HOUSING

Further proposals to complete properties scheduled under
1954 Act.

Part I. The Total Problem

- | | | |
|------|--|-----|
| (i) | Estimated number of houses remaining unfit for habitation | 104 |
| (ii) | Period of years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition or improvement of all homes in (i) | 5 |

Part II. Action already taken

- | | | |
|------|---|----|
| (i) | Number of houses demolished or closed since 1.1.56. | 47 |
| (ii) | Number of houses scheduled for demolition but reconditioned | 18 |

Part III. Further proposals for action in next five years

- | | | |
|-------|--|-----|
| (i) | Number of houses to be demolished in clearance areas | NIL |
| (ii) | Number of houses to be subject to Sections 16 or 17 of the Act | 46 |
| (iii) | Number of houses to be patched for temporary accommodation | NIL |

It is anticipated that with the extension of sewer and water supplies at present under construction or proposed, 58 of the 104 unfit homes will be voluntarily improved by property owners. This leaves 46 to be dealt with by statutory action under the Housing Act.

WATER SUPPLIES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>From Public Mains</u>		<u>From Private Supplies</u>	
	<u>Direct to houses</u>		<u>e.g. wells, springs, etc.</u>	
	<u>No. of dwelling- houses.</u>	<u>No. of Popula- tion.</u>	<u>No. of dwelling- houses.</u>	<u>No. of Popula- tion.</u>
1. Balderstone	112	338	14	42
2. Billington	988	4617	42	126
3. Clayton-le-Dale	264	735	29	87
4. Dinckley	25	82	2	6
5. Eccleshill	119	325	9	27
6. Livesey	1174	3075	51	153
7. Mellor	486	1318	34	102
8. Osbaldeston	45	287	-	-
9. Pleasington	135	438	49	147
10. Ramsgreave	271	751	19	57
11. Salesbury	114	291	7	21
12. Tockholes	-	-	140	348
13. Wilpshire	455	1924	20	60
14. Yate & Pickup Bank	39	89	80	184
Total - Whole District	4227	14270	496	1360

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT

Privy Middens	Nil
Pail Closets	369
Ashpits	Nil
No. of Premises with Fresh Water Closets	4422
No. of Houses with Waste Water Closets	42
No. of Premises with moveable ashbins	4426
Pail Closets converted into Fresh Water Closets	8
Waste Water Closets converted into Fresh Water Closets	4

RODENT CONTROL.

Sewer Maintenance Treatments.

First Half-Year - 1962.

MAY (Warfarin, Oatmeal, Castor Sugar and Paranitrophenol).

Manholes test-baited	41
Manholes showing prebait 'take'	7
Manholes treated on five successive visits until 'no takes' recorded	9

Second Half-year - 1962

DECEMBER.

Manholes test-baited	38
Manholes showing prebait 'take'	5
Manholes treated on five successive visits until 'no takes' recorded	7

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1962.

	<u>Dwelling-</u> <u>houses</u>	<u>Agricultural</u> <u>Premises</u>	<u>All other</u> <u>Premises</u>	<u>Totals</u>
No. of properties in District.	4286	352	273	4911
No. of properties inspected	34	30	26	90
Total inspections and routine visits.	95	342	65	502
No. found infested by rats				
(a) Major infestation	-	-	-	-
(b) Minor infestation	27	28	15	70
No. found infested by mice				
(a) Major infestation	-	-	-	-
(b) Minor infestation	7	-	11	18
No. of infested premises treated by Council:	27	28	26	81
Total No. of treatments carried out:	27	114	26	167

Public Cleansing

The following figures summarise the amount of refuse collected by direct labour and contractors during the year:-

<u>Visits to Premises</u>	<u>Pans Emptied</u>	<u>Bins Emptied</u>	<u>Loads</u>	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>
190,836	18,399	172,437	2,256	6759.	15.	0.

Salvage

The following weights of salvaged materials were collected and sold during the year:-

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Quantity</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Paper	197.	1.	2.	0.	1492.	18.	11.
Textiles	8.	7.	1.	23.	112.	10.	10.
Non-Ferrous Metals	-.	14.	3.	7.	45.	6.	11.
Scrap Iron	102.	9.	1.	0.	318,	1.	9.
	308.	13.	0.	2.	1968.	18.	5.
Profit on Dustbins for the year					16.	12.	6.
	308.	13.	0.	2.	1985.	10.	11.

Emptying of Cesspools and Septic Tanks

<u>No. of Loads</u>	<u>No. of Gallons</u>	<u>Revenue</u>		
		<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
358	214,800	469.	15.	0.

TONNAGE AND REVENUE FROM SALVAGE COLLECTED BY BLACKBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

SALVAGE	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Waste Paper	Tons 115	Tons 116	Tons 126	Tons 139	Tons 156	Tons 151	Tons 171	Tons 196	Tons 200	Tons 197
Kitchen Waste	49	53	48	41	38	37	32	33	-	-
Rags	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	7	9
Non-Ferrous Metals	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scrap Iron	70	91	103	126	112	98	101	102	103	101
TOTALS	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	267	284	312	312	292	310	338	311	308
REVENUE	£1,508	£1,821	£2,136	£2,373	£2,421	£2,047	£2,067	£2,236	£2,052	£1,969

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following table shows visits made to factories in connection with the health provisions of the Act:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	7	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	35	47	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises).	16	30	2	-
Total	56	84	6	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The following table gives the number of factories in which defects were found:-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
 Total	 6	 5	 -	 2	 -

